

**AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS**

The following claim set replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended) An improved process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol by the hydrogenation of an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product produced by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol reaction between a first aldehyde containing 3-5 carbons and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons, the improvement comprising enhancing the selectivity of the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction through the use of a water-soluble phase-transfer catalyst, and removing the phase-transfer catalyst from the reaction product by water washing, wherein the 3-5 carbon aldehyde is propionaldehyde, n-butylaldehyde, isovaleraldehyde, or valeraldehyde, and wherein the water soluble phase transfer catalyst is a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt.
2. (canceled)
3. (currently amended) An improved process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol by the hydrogenation of an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product produced by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol reaction between a first aldehyde containing 3-5 carbons and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons, the improvement comprising enhancing the selectivity of the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction through the use of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt as a water-soluble phase-transfer catalyst, and removing the phase-transfer catalyst from the reaction product by water washing, wherein 2,4-diethyoctanol is produced concurrently with 2-ethylhexanol via the hydrogenation of 2-ethyl-2-hexenal and 2,4-diethyl-2-octenal produced from an aldol condensation reaction, which makes use of n-butylaldehyde and 2-ethylhexanal as the reactant aldehydes.

4. (original) The process of claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of 2-ethylhexanal to n-butyaldehyde fed to the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction is about 1 to about 5.
5. (original) The process of claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of 2-ethylhexanal to n-butyaldehyde fed to the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction is about 1 to about 10.
6. (previously presented) The process of claim 3, wherein said 2-ethylhexanal is produced by partial hydrogenation of 2-ethyl-2-hexenal using a Group VIII metal catalyst, said 2-ethyl-2-hexenal being produced by an alcohol condensation reaction of n-butyaldehyde.
7. (previously presented) The process of claim 3, wherein a portion of the unreacted 2-ethylhexanal and 2-ethyl-2-hexenal are recovered from the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction product in preference to hydrogenation to 2-ethylhexanol.
8. (original) The process of claim 7, wherein 2-ethylhexanal is produced by the Group VIII metal catalyzed partial hydrogenation of said recovered 2-ethyl-2-hexenal.
9. (original) The process of claim 8, wherein the Group VIII metal is palladium.
10. (cancelled)
11. (cancelled)
12. (currently amended) An improved process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol by the hydrogenation of an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product produced by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol reaction between a first aldehyde containing 3-5 carbons and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons, the improvement comprising enhancing the selectivity of the crossed-

aldol condensation reaction through the use of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt as a water-soluble phase-transfer catalyst, and removing the phase-transfer catalyst from the reaction product by water washing, wherein the phase-transfer catalyst is recovered from the water washing by the addition of an alkali metal hydroxide to the water washing to a concentration of 2.5 to 12.5 molar, thereby producing a first phase containing the majority of the phase-transfer catalyst and a second aqueous alkali metal hydroxide phase.

13. (original) The process of claim 12, wherein the alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide.
14. (currently amended) The process of claim [[10]] 12, wherein the phase-transfer catalyst has a [[the]] cationic portion of the phase transfer catalyst which is methyltributylammonium, tetrabutylammonium, benzyltriethylammonium, ethyltributylammonium, tetraethylammonium, tetrahexylammonium, tetrapropylammonium, or tetrabutylphosphonium.
15. (currently amended) The process of claim [[10]] 12, wherein the phase-transfer catalyst has an [[the]] anionic portion of the phase transfer catalyst which is chloride, bromide, iodide, bisulfate, sulfate, or hydroxide.
16. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the aqueous base is an alkali metal hydroxide.
17. (original) The process of claim 16, wherein the alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.
18. (previously presented) The process of claim 17 wherein the aqueous base comprises a 10-50 weight percent solution of sodium hydroxide.

19. (currently amended) An improved process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol by the hydrogenation of an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product produced by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol reaction between a first aldehyde containing 3-5 carbons and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons, the improvement comprising enhancing the selectivity of the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction through the use of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt as a water-soluble phase-transfer catalyst, and removing the phase-transfer catalyst from the reaction product by water washing, wherein the aqueous base is the hydroxide form of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt.
20. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the aldol reaction is performed at a temperature from about 30 to 100<sup>0</sup>C.
21. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the aldol reaction is performed at a temperature from about 30 to about 120<sup>0</sup>C.
22. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the crossed-alcohol reaction takes place in a two-phase system comprising a first organic aldehyde phase and a second aqueous phase, and the phase-transfer catalyst is primarily in the organic aldehyde phase.
23. (currently amended) An improved process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol by the hydrogenation of an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product produced by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol reaction between a first aldehyde containing 3-5 carbons and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons, the improvement comprising enhancing the selectivity of the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction through the use of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt as a water-soluble phase-transfer catalyst, and removing the phase-transfer catalyst from the reaction product by water washing, wherein the

crossed-alcohol reaction takes place in a three-phase system comprising a first organic aldehyde phase, a second aqueous phase, and a third phase containing the majority of the phase-transfer catalyst.

24. (previously presented) The process of claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of the phase-transfer catalyst to the first aldehyde is about 0.01 to about 1.
25. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of aqueous base to the first aldehyde is about 0.1 to about 2.
26. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the aldol reaction is performed in a continuous or batch reactor.
27. (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the unsaturated aldehyde reaction product is hydrogenated in the gas and/or liquid phase in a single or multistage process.
28. (currently amended) A process for the preparation of at least one primary alcohol comprising the steps of:
  - (a) forming an unsaturated aldehyde reaction product by an aqueous base-catalyzed crossed-alcohol condensation reaction between a first aldehyde selected from the group consisting of propionaldehyde, n-butyraldehyde, isovaleraldehyde, and valeraldehyde and a second aldehyde containing 6-11 carbons in the presence of a quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salt as a water soluble phase-transfer catalyst (PTC), wherein the molar ratio of the PTC to the first aldehyde is between 0.01 to 0.2,
  - (b) subjecting the unsaturated aldehyde reaction product obtained in step (a) to hydrogenation to form at least one primary alcohol;

- (c) separating the PTC from a process stream containing the same by washing the process stream with water wherein the PTC is recovered; and
- (d) recycling the PTC recovered in step (c) in the crossed-alcohol condensation reaction of step (a).